LEAN & Co., Aster House, Broadway, GENTLEMENT STAMBER HATS. - BIRD, No. 49 Nas-best yet introduce the various style of Summer Hats. This Day-less yet introduced of Fold Summer Hate and reasonable Straw recy vill seasonable Straw Bird. No. 60 Nassanast., near Maiden land. Canana Straw Hars-ind dezen, good quality, at

EFFRYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS

LACUTE GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN

As parcounty and superior variety of the above Goods, at the
lacuted prices for which they can be purplessed in this country, will
be found at the collabored importing and manufacturing carbible.

You Adams.

No. 301 Broadway.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nible's Garden.

SUPPLIES UNDERGRAMMENTS AND HOSERTY! Time and some your be saved by beying at No. 104 Bowery.
The Electric Branch (Negatives).
The Supplies of the Statistical Control of the Statistics of the

A. RANKIN & Co. Luporters and Manufact No. 104 Be

PRICES REDUCED, -Selling off the entire stock of Sammer Ocoda Great bargains in Conce Shawls, Sammer Silv Barrere Lawns Pontins, De Ray s, French Ginghams, Paras-to, 40 THE FAST WASHINGTON CITY STAR IN NEW respons ned pires, in a way permissip its own, the most reliable been of news. Mr. J. C. Couras. No. 113 Nascan et. is the Agent at the city.

WCE TO REMEMBERING-Summer Clothing of every descript on made in the best manner, of experient styles, now read and offering at the lawest possible prices. N. B.—Perfect satisfa-from gaze lated. EDWARD T. HACKETT, No. 106 Falton-st. REMOVAL. -SMITH & LOUSSBERRY Would respect their friends and the public that they have changed the citing late No. 441 Pearlest, to No. 456 Broadway to Cloud 41.) They are now prepared to exhibit their to it a constaint of Monte, Velvet, Tapes ry, Broads, Tar

CARPENNES.

English and American Picor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertain tale the hade.

MELOPEONS,—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated interpretary and Goodman & Baldwin's Patrian Organ, or Double ass. Has observed. These two makers are world-renowmed, believed by only one streed in the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equipment of the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equipment of the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equipment of the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equipment of the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equipment of the equal temperament. Meiodecom of all the equal temperaments are supported by the equipment of the equal temperament. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION .-LACE AND RUSLING COLLINARY, and No. 55 Reads et., bave on hand 20,000 Lack and Musaix Currains, bought at mutton at great are time, and will sell the some for a few days at great bergains-field per cent, less than the original cost of importation. Occasing the largest stock of Window has but as different contractions, Alea, the largest stock of Window has but a different contracts in the city, all of which mugt

be solf the sp.

LARGE SALE OF EMPROIDERIES AND LACES, AND
STORE TO LAT - \$3.000 worth of Embroideries, &c., in the store
No. 628 Brook by well be dispused of it a great loss in consequence
of the enderstand declining the business. The abole of the brage
and closest Stock will be solf reparables of cost and as the time is
necessarily instead for its entire, eleanence, the ladica are invited to
give an early call. A Edwards, No. 628 Broadway, between Houston and Vol. 2011.

WINLOW SHADES .- We have on hand the largest and best assertment in the city, which we will sell to a chers less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our stock of every warsety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. Riska. Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Cha Planos. - Horace Waters's Pianos, with new and im-

whe and gold strings, an instrument of great power of ton extry of touch. T. Gilbert & Go.'s World's Fair Premius with or without the Zohan, with trun frames and circula milet & Cunston's Pianes (of the old catablished firm Ca); Gillerts Boudon Pianes. Also, Pianes of an othe makes, wholesake or retail. Prices, low so can be had a time. Second-hand Pianes at great bargains. Honace Waters, No. 355 Breadway.

FAIRLANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, see verely tested, always right—the act nowledged standard.
FAIRLANKS & Co., No. 39 Water at.

CAUTION .- All persons making, using or selling EWING MACRINES, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law ill do a the to see my advertisement in the inschinery column, is do.

E. Howk, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWILG MACHINES,—The decision of the Hon. Chartes Hawn, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the part 1996, became the "parentee of the original Sawayo old, the law declarts. Howe's patent void. The invention is public property. Pranted copies of this important decision may be had reals at its office of I. M. Sawara & Co., No. 323 Broadway. GIVE THEM A TRIAL.-The Physicians universally

GUI THEM A SECOND OF THE SECON

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS .- The CREAT AUCTION SALE OF ISLODELLY LOTS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the great and positive sale to be made at another. To Morrow and the Kent Day, (June 20 and 21,) at 12 of clock, at the Morrhander Enchange, by Alexant 14 Ricolay Accelerate, consisting of 500 beautiful Bitt. Diva Lors situates at 714, 224, 237, 248, and 240-bats, and in 2, 23, 45, 45, bch, 6th at 7thors. Also, valuable Wayers Ricolt in the Eighth Ward in the City of Prooklys.

These has are desirably situated for immediate improvement, asympa a paron same view of all the surrounding places for affect, including the catter beautiful Bay of New York. Most of the streets and side walks good of our regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid.

walls good of our regulated, for which all the sacrathest period.

All the leading Railroads which are now being constructed in the Gity of live onlyn will run from the various Ferries, within a shor distance of the property. The location is perfectly healthy, and the waiter of the period kind. Property is tiding very rapidly in the vicinity. The terms of sale are unmovally liberal, as 79 per cont. donor cont. Jo be the cont. On a per cont. Jo be the cont. On the cont. Jo be the cont. On the cont. Jo be the cont. On the cont. Jo be the

ALBURT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertise

LARGE SALE OF 450 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BUCKLEY, AT ACCTION —The attention of our real estate buyers is invited to the large onle of VALUABLE BULLDING LOTS in South. However, the state of the Burlouse Correl and Halchest places, as do no Sackett, Union, President Correl, Smith, Morr, Hond, and Front is, and Secondary. Also, a large water front on the Could, to be sold on TUBBOAY, June 29, at 12 celock, at the Merchanter Like Change, E. Y. Janier South Council, the Council of the Counci

Great, free and actual sale of 300 uncommon good Lors for firstnexces will take place at noon To-Morkow, at the Merchanis Exchange in the City of New-York, by A. H. Nicolay, Austioneer. The One-Price System at Union Hall, the great Warehouse, at the corner of Fulton and Nassan ste-commandation of all partlasets. They see that every allows to the lowest figure, and find by comparison that a first naked, and never deviated from at Union Itali, are othuse tast asked by houses that heave a big corpsis for

DESCREES'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS,

This to wand interesting discovers in Vegetable Medicine is given a linear of physicians and invalida by the uniformity

FIG. 17 Notes Fails, when Used as Derected.

Soid by Dave & Pave, No. 149 Chambers at, and by C. V. C., (exstate & Co., No. di Barteleyes. Whelmale Agents and as retail by
Chas. B. Ping, corner Breaders and otherset, by W. D. CROMBER,
corner Broaders and Athele, E. Getter, corner Bowers and Grandni, J. W. Soudders, and Athele, E. Getter, corner Bowers and Grandni, J. W. Soudders, C. S. Thermal, C. S. J. S. Getter,
Breaders, W. M. Berrien, No. 170 Granders, M. Ulimanders, M. M.
Breaders, D. W. Soudders, M. C. Weither, C. S. Weither,
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Orders Food, the Trade to be addressed to C. D. Desenter, do.

C. D. DESHLER. New-Brunswick, N. J. VERMIN! VERMIN!! VIRMIN!!!-They politice foo!! They develop your substance!! They develop your They been not in hight and his consists you by day?! Wire will you notify all this, when a 20 cont how of Passavia Co., Ex-TERRINANCO will incure permanent in life? It acts upon rate and sould like upon the cand they will not receive to the plane there it has been not. Try it and he received of the plane there is has been not. Try it and he received Price 25 cp. as sould be C. Cockeren & Co., Wh. as we will Resell Agents, in all Harrley et. New York.

"Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS-manufac tured by D. Jacason, a now two ammended by some of the most prominest members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in most recommend members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in cases of fensile weakness. As such as the case we would advise all mothers to obtain a byttle, and thus save themselves much stekness. Persons of debitrated constitutions will find these litters advantageous to feet health, as we know from experience the salar or effect they shave upon weak systems."

For sale in Now York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st.;
C. H. Ring, No. 172 Broadway, Haviland, Harrall & Rinkey, No. 39 Warren st.; Boyd & Part., No. 149 Chambers C. C. V. CLECKENES & Co., No. 318 Barilays., Olcovy, McKisson & Robbush, No. 167 Medden-lane; Mr. Haves, Brooklyn; and by Druggins and de siers in medicine severywhere.

WHAT DO THE PHYSICIANS SAY !- Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of Dr. M'Laxx's Ven-surcea, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in one, even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines.) cannot withhold their approval of his invaluable remedy:

this invaluable remedy:

Lak 9, Stark Co., Ohio Jan. 8, 1819.

I have used Dr. M'Lake's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unpuralised success with which i have perscribed its use, both for children and admir, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicane ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the small ness of the sloce, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the hisd before the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lake's Cellusarate D Vermitting, and take none close. All other Vermittings, in comparison, are sworthless. Dr. M'Lake's Vermitting, also his Celebrared Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

To Wart was

TO WHOLESALE MURCHANTS, —I will furnish Hund's Hair Restours to one bundered Baid Headed Merchants in this city to use free of charge. Fleuse come and test it thoroughly for it will possively produce a new growth of Hair on any Baid Head.

W. C. Hund, No. 201 Broadway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is still the leading article, all seknowledged to be the best DYE extant for perfectly coloring a Hair the moment it is applied. Tens of thousands in all parts of a world procedure it is applied. Tens of thousands in all parts of a world procedure it is applied. Beautiful DYE known. Sold at the BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Where are the Hair Dyes of fifteen years ago!

They are expenseded by Catstabono's Excatsion Hair Dye; of the second they are expensed by Catstabono's Excatsion Hair Dye; of the second he had to minutes, area anatural color, and softers to treat of scortching the fibers. Sold applied at Catstabono's, No. 6 Aster House. FEVER AND AGUE. - Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDS: MIXTURE for the cure of Fover and Ague and Chagtes Fover. This remody edicts a meltion care without admine or arsenic. Said by the propositors. Mixture & Barneaux, No. 01 Broad-stay, New York, and Druggiets generally.

FANS, FANS, FANS.-If the ladies wish to find the evitiest Face at the lowest price lever offered in this market they heald call at once on TUTLE. Spanish Saudal wood, Ivory, Magic ic., a splendid assertment, just received, at

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, a Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854.

To Advertisers. THE WEEKLY THISUNE has now a circulation of 110,000 popies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchanics There who wish to make their business known th antry over, would do well to try Tue Weekly Telsune. A The Shui-Whenly Through elso has a very large circu-lation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 16 cents per line

In the House of Representatives on Saturday the Senate bill authorizing the issuing of registers for certain vessels to the Accessory Transit Company was passed; also, the bill increasing the salaries of Executive and Judicial Officers of Oregon, New-Mexico. Washington. Utah and Minnesota Territories; also, the bill to adjust the expenses of the Cayuse War in Oregon. The oill providing for the mail service between the Atlantic States and California, was then

taken up. Mr. MACE, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the subject, said he would be able, in a few days, to present a report showing astounding frauds and swindling from the beginning of the Pacific mail contracts to the present time. In order to afford an opportunity to look into the subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday week. The House then adjourned.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Fifty-seven fatal cases of cholera are reported in the bill of mortality for this City as occurring within the past week. To-day the Board of Health hold a meeting to consider what should be done to prevent the spread of the pestilence. These deaths are in most instances the natural result of the filth by which the victims were surrounded, and in which thousands are new living. We do not allude especially to the streets. They are bad enough, and likely to remain so, if the Street Department and the Anti-Reform members of the Common Council can keep the people from cleaning them. The gutters are very foul, and the pavements disgracefully overloaded with garbage: yet there is plenty of Croton water, refreshing breezes and frequent showers-sanitary agencies for which we have no Alderman to thank, and which no Street Superintendent can pocket. The plague-spots in which the seeds of cholera so rapidly and fatally fructify are the tenant-houses, the old rookeries and blind slleys, into which the poorer classes crowd and are crewded with the most reckless disregard of health, confort or decency. The slave-traders of Brazil might learn new methods for the closer packing be tween-decks of their chattels, if they would examine some of these "spartments:" and might point with triumph to the superior humanity and health of their system of arrangement for the "middle passage."

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection has recently invaded some of these horrible places with a view to such cleansing as his duties and powers demond. In one place he found, in a densely populated locality, the store-house of hone-collectors, and having broken into several sheds, which the occupants refused to open, he got out a cart load of bones which had been gathered from the streets and markets, and were in a state of putrefaction, sending forth a stench which fairly drove the Inspector into the street to breathe. The alleys and cellars of the building were covered with garbage and excrement to such an extent that night-seavenger's carts were necessarily employed to convey it away. In one of the cellars was a family of six persons, of whom five were unable to sit up. Two or three were children, emaciated skeletons, covered with vermin, and looking more like corpses than living beings. In this one building there are new nearly a hundred and fifty souls, the greater portion of whom seemed quite contented with the filth around them, and some even

attempted violent opposition to its removal. One cellar, broken open by order of the Inspector, was packed full of the heads of beef cattle, the effluvia frem which was so overpowering that two of the Health Wardens were for some days sick from its effects. Another instance was even more revolting; a little child so emaciated that her legs were not thicker than a man's thumb, her face covered with flies which she had not strength to brush off, and her whole body so foul with dirt that it was for the moment impossible to tell whether she was black or white. Even in this horrible hole, a woman was so much opposed to the expense and trouble of cleaning, that she fell upon the Inspector with clubs and brickbats, and was only quieted by a lock-up at the Sta-

These are but a few of the cases that could be mentioned; but we presume they are quite sufficient, not only to warrant but to demand that the Board of Health shall at once make a survey and cleansing of

all such places. It was in one of these that the Cholera first anpeared in 1849, and in such barracks it now exists. There is no time to lose. Delay has already proved fatal. It will not suffice to talk of diseased emigrants or point to the Quarantine for protection. That institution has done well. If half the care were taken to prevent the generation of Cholera in the City that there is to hinder its importation, there would be little cause for anxiety. We trust that the Board of Health will to-day decide to act promptly and vigorously in the premises.

WHAT IS TREASON AT THE SOUTH ! It is a singular fact, that the utterance of treason,

as well as the trying to act it, by the politicians of the South, is credited to them as an evidence of their love for the Union and the Constitution; while the simplest expression of Republican sentiments by Northern men, is regarded as real treason in its most hideous form. The people of the South can worship Mr. Calheun because he was a nullifier, can declare his most edieus doctrines to contain the pure spirit of our institutions, can run for Federal and State offices on openly avowed Disunion tickets, and can come into Congress, filled with hate of the North, and of Northern men, and the federal compact, and yet they are cordially received, occupy important places upon committees, and are generally most active in bolstering up Southern institutions, through the protecting influence of the Union and the Constitution. If, on the other hand, a private citizen of the free States expresses himself in favor of freedom, or doubts the validity and morality of Slavery, he is execrated as a Disunionist, by the South, and pursued with the echoing cry, from the majority of Northern men who allow others to do their thinking. Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Sumner, are held up as monsters of treason, for defending the North from what they conceive to be the aggressive spirit of Slavery, and although they only de it through open debate in the halls of Congress, they would, if the South had its way, be absolutely prescribed from a practical participation in the legislation of the country.

On the other hand, there are men in Congress from the South, who were elected to their seats upon open and avowed disunion tickets, who made this a direct issue with their opponents, and carried their majorities because they were in favor of treason, yet these men, being Southerners, escape all censure, became treason, in Mississippi, Alabama, and South

Carolina, is construed into a triumph of the Union and the Constitution. The favorite doctrine of the Southern politicians is Secession; if any real or abstract distasteful thing occurs to them in Congressional legislation, they immediately threaten to divide the Union: this with them is set down to patriotism; but let a Northern man, suffering under evils that he has been educated from his youth up to oppose as contrary to good government and morals, hintthat, rather than endure further encroachments, he would submit to a dissolution of the Union, and there goes up a cry of horror, and the unfortunate victim is morally pursued unto death.

There is a tradition of a secret Convention once held at Hartford by certain citizens of New-England. The real object of the assembly has never been clearly divulged, but this fact has been made the bugbear by the South, and the term "Hartford Conventionist, has been the synonym of traitor, and the people of the North have blindly joined in the cry, and hunted down the Hartford Conventionists. Now annually, for the last quarter of a century, meetings have been held in the South to discuss not the value of the Union, but how soon the already pronounced worthless bond should be cast aside. speeches uttered, and resolutions passed, which, for open and high-handed treason, would make the most vividly imagined horrors of the Hartford Conventionists sink into obscurity; yet the members of these cabals go unscathed, receive rich Federal offices, and are patriots, because treasen in the South is interpreted as a triumph of the Union and the Constitution.

But recently a Convention was held at Nashville: it was called as a rally of the slave States, and was avowed to meet to prepare for Dissolution. Mississippi and South Carolina officially declared their sympathy with the object, and every southwestern slave State had sympathetic representatives. The conclusion of the Convention was, that Disunion was a good thing, a necessary thing, and in the minds of the controlers of public opinion of the South had already taken place; but that its proclamation and consequent acts must be deferred to a future time. Yet no Northern paper has pursued with denunciation the Nashville Conventionists: most of its active members are now honored servants of the Federal Government: and its sympathizers are foremost in their depunciations of the few Northern men who have the courage and intellect to maintain their individuality.

What is the cause of this ingenious distinction against the men of the North! Is real treason a monopoly of the South! Look for a moment at some of the most honored men of the present Administration. There is De Bow of the Census Department, the Abby Folsom of the South who has for years poured out his insone maledictions upon the Union, in all sorts of speeches and writings, that possees all the malevolence and bitterness of the wildest "northern fanatic," but possess nothing else; he is elevated to the responsible office he now holds, without a murmur against his Disunion sentiments, his treason-encouraging publications; he is a Southern man, and with him treason is lovalty to the Union and. the Constitution. Soulé is Minister to Spain, but while the Compremise measures were before Congress, and after they had matured into laws, Soule as United States Senator went through the South, applying the incendiary torch of Disunion, with a real that sinks the most vehement abolitionists of the North into obscurity. He denounced the free States, their people and their institutions, with a violence that seemed to partake of insanity; he gloated over the, to him, immediate prospect of the formation of a "Southern "Republic," and for no other reason than because it was a good thing in itself. Yet this active official traiter escapes all censure, and is honored with what is to the people of the North the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Government.

Jefferson Davis is Secretary of War. So rank indeed is his avowed hatred to the Union that he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, preparatory to appearing as one of the leaders in the formation of "Mr. Calhoun's Southern Republic." In a speech at Natchez, Miss., he spoke of the contemplated Disunion, and, with all the explanatory eloquence he is master of, incited rebellion against the Federal authorities. Over his own signature he declared himself in favor of "armed resistance and insurrection." rether than slavish submission to the Federal laws. (the Compromise measures,) and suggested the establishment in the South of manufactories of arms and ammunition, as the most efficient preparation for the final alternative-Separation. Col. Davis counseled with Gen. Quitman, and indersed that gentleman's Secession message, and sympathized with Quitman's confederates in their refusal to raise the stars and strines

over the State Capitol of Mississippl. Soule finds his home in France, and could apply the knife to the throat of his adopted country, without commiting matricide: but Davis is native-born, educated at the expense of the nation, a hero of Buena Vists, and yet, while suffering from the unhealed wounds obtained in that bloody but glorious field, he was organizing treason in the State of Mississippi and counseling armed resistance to the Federal Covernment. There cannot be any love for the Union in his composition, for the struggle of the brave men who fell at Angostura and in his sight, in defense of the stars and stripes, could not endear that easign to his memory and sanctify its mission to his heart -a moral degradation that finds no parallel in history. And yet the hireling presses of Washington and the slaves of party everywhere, raise their voices against the people of Boston, because they felt deep, soul-stricken horror at the scenes enacted among them in the capture of Burns while they have not a word of condemnation for the men of the South who love Disunion because of itself, and are only using the strong arm of the North to fortify their position by seizing Nebraska, Cuba and Mexico, and are then to leave the Free States this hope, to be whistled down the wind, the objects of their scorn and the easy dupes of their arts, the mistaken victims of a false sacrifice for temporary

INDIANA.

On the 13th of July-being the 57th anniversary of the first adoption by Congress of the principle of confining Slavery within the territory already within its grasp-the People of Indiana who dissent from the Slavery and Whisky platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, will assemble and organize for a free fight against the disciples of Douglas and Bright. It is fortunate that the Legislature now to be chosen is to elect a successor for John Pettit, who was a noisy advocate of the Wilmot Proviso when in the House five years ago, and is now one of its most unscrupulous betrayers and contemners. Pettit has just been home electioneering for himself, making speeches at La Fayette (his home) and Indisaspolis, at which latter place his friends did not dare to risk a vote in their own meeting by offering resolves approving his course. Should a generous and unselfish spirit govern the councils of the meditated Cenvention, and nominations be made which prove acceptable to all opponents of the Missouri compact-breakers, the State will be swept by them in October for Free Labor in opposition to Free Rum. At all events, we think the canvass cannot be managed so badly as to return John Pettit to the Senate. Indiana gave about the largest relative vote for Douglas's bill of any Free State, and it behaves her to see that the rebuke of her betrayers is signal and

"The New York Times preaches better doctrine-doctrine which pariotic Whigs will cherish rather than the rampant sectionalism of The This Pariotic This descents The Ohio Statesmen on The This-

UNE's proposal that Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers who are earnestly opposed to the Nebraska Iniquity shall forego or postpone their differences until they shall have punished the accomplices of Douglas. Astenishing as it may seem The Decroit Free Press, and every other active whipper-in of Pro-Slavery Democracy, takes the same view of the impolicy and mischief of the course recommended by THE TRIBUNE. This new-born zeal of its lifelong and emblittered enemies for the integrity and perpetulty of the Whig party obviously means something. What do you think it is?

THE NEW TARREST BILL.

A new bill has been concocted by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, modifying and reducing the Tariff of 1846. Though necessarily long, it may be summed up in a few words, especially as we cannot believe Congress will seriously try to pass it at this Session. Its leading provisions are as follows: Brandy and all distilled Liquors will pay one hundred per cent. as now, but Wines are to be reduced

from one hundred to twenty per cent. The present schedules of thirty and twenty-five per cent. are to be abolished, and Iron, Sugar, Tobacco, (in all shapes,) with nearly all descriptions of Manufactures, are to be admitted at twenty percent.

Flaz, with Copper (manufactured.) Beef. Barley, &c., &c., is to pay fifteen per cent.: manufactured Tin, Zine, and most Drugs and Chemicals ten per cent .: the residue, with Books, Silk. (raw.) and pig Zinc, Tin. &c., five per cent. Tea. Coffee, Cotton, Guano, &c., are to be free, as at present, while Salt is among the articles added to the free list.

We are glad to see that Lineus are left subject to twenty per cent., and surprised that Coul is likewise taxed twenty per cent. Surely, if any article ought to be, or can afford to be, free of duty. Coal is that article. Why Distilled Spirits should still be taxed one hundred per cent. we do not comprehend. - But we think this bill is not framed to be passed.

We would speak with reverence, and trust we do so in declaring our conviction, that Almighty power itself is incapable of creating a more inconsistent and absurd a being than man.

The Journal of Commerce of this City professes to be an eminently moral paper, and to be guided by the dictates of Christian duty. Yet it advocates the Nebraska bill, whose intent is to spread the crimes and the horrors of African Slavery over a vast virgin country consecrated to freedom, and to damn with unspeakable degradation and oppression millions of men whem The Jeneral of Commerce professes to believe that God himself dled to save.

The same paper on Saturday last condemned the infulness of opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday evening for a Sacred Concert, and appealed to moral and religious people not to countenance such a shocking desecration of the Sabbath. It professed to pereive in this imaginary violation of a ritual obligation, great dangers to the moral health of the State, and virtuously preaches against it.

We know not how to comment better upon such an exhibition of plety as is displayed by The Journal of Commerce than to quote to that paper the language of the Master it professes to serve:

We unto ye, hypochies! for ye pay tithe of mint, and ise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightler mats of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a guat, and swallow a set.

A Complimentary Supper was given at Richmond, Va., to Marshal Riley and his aids of Boston, who went hither as captors and guards of poor Anthony Burns, show they sufely lodged in jail, notwithstanding the lies freely told of his willingness to go back, rejoicing that was clear of the Abolithousts, &c., &c. The supper as given as the Aborican Hotel, and we believe was not aid for out of the Federal Treasury, as all other of the cavy expenses of the rendition were. We trust the Maral and sub-marshale were able to digest the viands without nightmare, though their position at the feast strongly reminds us of the reply of a backwoodsman who had tried to cut a porcupine, and whom we asked how it tasted. He said the meat seemed well enough in itself, but, somehow or other, the quilts seemed to prick his jaws. We presume

Onto .- Calls for County Conventions are signed by men of influence, without distinction of party. Take, for instance, a call returned from one locality in Stark County. The signers stand recorded: Democrats, 45: Free-Soilers, Whigs, 65-total, 117.

Another comes from Lucas County, with the signers designated as follows: Hunker Democrats, 32: Free-Soil Democrats, 14: Hunker Whigs, 25: Free-Soil Whigs, 4: Abolition Independents, 5-total, 33 In Franklip County. Dr. Obis has been thrown over-

board for Congress, and Gen. S. W. Andrews selected as the Administration candidate for defeat. This is an Indication of the treatment in store for the traitors to VERMONT will hold a Mass Convention of all opposed to Slavery Extension at Montpelier on the 4th of July. It is highly probable that the Whig State Ticket

will be adopted, and its support placed on the broadest grounds of fidelity to the unchanging principles of the tate which never made a slave, never recognized one, and never surrendered an innocent man into life-long MICHIGAN holds a Temperance State Convention at

Jackson to-morrow. The friends of the Maine Law ay that if the 20,000 majority of last year for Prohibition don't satisfy the Judges, they will try to make it 50,000 WISTCHESTER COUNTY will hold a Temperance

Rally at Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad (near Hunt's Bridge on the Harlem) to-morrow (Tuesday,) comencing at II o'clock. We have the names of only the Rev. J. B. Wakley and H. Greeley as speakers, but know that others have been engaged and will be present. All citizens of the County who desire the deliverance of our State from the evils of the Rum Trailic are urgently invited to

RHODE ISLAND .- The Supreme Court of this State has given a unanimous opinion that the act of the last Leg-Islature expunging the record of its conviction of Thomas W. Dor for treason is unconstitutional.

MASSACHI SETTS holds a Temperance Mass Convention at Lowell to-morrow.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held at Lowell, Mass., to-morrow, (Tuesday.) and wilf be continued through the following day. Henry Ward Beecher and several other eminent persons will be present and address the meetings.

DELIGATE TO HARD SHELL STATE CONVENTION, MADIos Co .- 1. The Hon. Benjamin Enos, formerly Canal Commissioner and State Treasurer.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. GERRIT SMITH not only declines a reelection, but is understood to contemplate resigning his eat in the present Congress, because of ill-health. egret this, although Mr. Smith has become extremely popular with the Slavery Extensionists-even those of hem who are not invited to his dinners. Their flattery might perhaps embarrass and puzzle but could not possi-

WM. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., has retired from the co Editorship of The Louisville Courier. A difference with his coadjutor, Mr. Haldeman, who owns the paper, is the cause. Mr. G. is a poet and scholar, who was rather out of place as Editor in a Slave State. He will doubtless find work to do in a more congenial atmosphere. Upright and honorable in all things, he will add character and worth to any journal with which he may be connected.

The Hon. HILAND HALL, formerly a distinguished Member of Congress from Vermont has returned from California, where he spent some years as U. S. Land Com-

missioner, and means to enjoy the residue of his days in his old home-North Benning

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN expects to sail for Europe on the 1st July, to be absent from three to four months. He intends to visit Scotland, St. Petersburg and Constan-

The Hon. ANDREW TRACY, M. C. from Eastern Verment, declines a reflection. Reason-Hi-health.

Gen. Sam Houston is announced to address the people f Norwalk, Conn., on the 4th of July. The Rev. HENRY W. LEE, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y.,

was elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa,

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver an Oration at the Crystal Palace on the 4th of July next.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, June 18, 1854.

The opinion prevails here that the Homestead bill will pass, and that the Senate's amendment, providing for a cess from the 17th July to the 15th October will be adopted, though the latter will be strongly opposed in

speeches by leading men. The Nebraska-Kansas appointments bill is all the talk. The list is not definitely determined on. Mr. BRIGHT is terribly indignant in consequence of the name of Gov.

WRIGHT having been mentioned for Governor. One account says that the nomination of Mr. WEST-PROOK as United States District Attorney for New-York, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, but it is doubtful. The appointment hangs fire.

The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain the bill will be disposed of during the ensuing week.

The debate on the Veto Message closes on Tuesday, and the Hemestend measure will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion, The Territorial appointments will be kept back as long

as possible, that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive wishes to pass through smoothly. The number of applicants is ormers, and embarrasses present action. It is confidently believed the House will concur in the

Senate's resolution for recess immediately upon the passage of the Homestead bill, which bill is to be made a party measure, at least in the Scuate. Washington, Saturday, June 17, 1831.

The Union of this morning publishes the following dispatch received by the Hon. W. P. Harris from Gen. Quituan in relation to the statements connecting him with the Fillibusters:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14 .- Tell the Editor of The Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myse Publish this. (Signed) J. A. QUITMAN.

XXXIIId CONGRESS.......First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saurday, June 17, 1854.

The House passed the bills authorizing the Sceretary of the Treasury to issue registers to the vessels of the Accessory Transit Company, increasing the salaries of Executive and Judicial Officers of Oregon, New-Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota Territories: appropriating \$75,000 toward paying the expenses of the Oregon, Cayase, Indian and Mexicon, War; to establish the office of Surveyer-General in New-Mexico, and granting lands to actual settlers. An amendment was made for the appointment of Surveyor-General, and Register and Receiver for ment of Surveyor-General, and Register and Receiver for Nebraska and Kansas, in order to open up lands in those Ferritories for settlers.

Nebraska and Kansas, in order to open up lands in those Territories for settlers.

The following bills were likewise passed: Amending former acts relative to the appointment of Surveyor-General, and the donation of lands in Oregon. Authorizing surveyors of the tract of land belonging to the Dacotah Indians in Minuscota. Appropriating \$20,000 for a Millitary Road in Oregon. Authorizing a settlement of the expenses attending the Rogue River Indian War in Oregon. Appropriating \$25,000 for a Millitary Road in Utah. To refund to Utah the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian Hostilities, and compensating the Civil Officers who served in New-Mexico while that Territory was under Military Government.

Military Government.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution, giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Lieutenant Maury of the navy, of a gold medal from the King of

Sweden.

The House took up the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for lowest and best bilder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States mails from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and from New-Orleans, to San Francisco and back, by the mest expeditious prac-ticable route; the service to be performed semi-monthly, and at such times, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, as, in connection with the other mail service, will secure, as near as practicable, a weekly mail each way, between the places designated; provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed \$250,000 per annum. No contract under this net to be made for more than four cost of sign strate sha not execute to so than four years. Any contracts o made may be determined on three menths previous to notice from the Postmater-General, without cost to the Government. It is made his duty to determine any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract thereafter whonever granter expedition can be secured within the provisions of this set expressed. All laws now in force authorizing the Postmaster-General to assess fines and penalties for non-performance of mail contracts, shadi be made applicable to any contract made in pursuance of this act. A question having arisen as to whether this arrangement can be entered upon without impairing the present con-

Mr. MACE, (Ic.) Chairman of the Select Committee heretofore appointed to investigate into steamship frauds, said they would be able in a few days to present a report showing there were astounding frauds and swindling, from the incention of the contracts for carrying the mails to and

the inception of the contracts for carrying the mails to and from California, to the present time. The company have not complied with the contract in a single iota. He asked that this subject be postponed until the House shall be in possession of all the facts; there will then be no difficulty in affording better mail facilities to California.

Mr. OLDS, (of Ohio.) said the Committee on Post Offices, two months ago, reported a bill to abrogate the contracts for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool, and to San Francisco. He believed Congress has the power to abrogate the contracts by taking the vessels. It would be cheaper to buy them, and sink them in the ocean, than to continue the present postal arrangesets. It would be cheaper to only them, and said the action the ocean, than to continue the present postal arrangement. We are new paying more than three-fourths of a million dollars for a semi monthly service, when for a quarter of a million we can get a weekly service.

In order to afford opportunity to look into this subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, June 18, 1854. Mr. Morrison, it is asserted, refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the U. S. Senatorship by the bolting Democrats.

Notice has been given of the introduction of a Liquor bill. The session will probably be a protracted one.

CITY GOVERMENT.

SUNDAY IN PHILADELPHIA UNDER THE NEW

Tuesday week. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1834.

As a general thing the proclamation of Mayor Conrad has been respected by the tavern keepers, although several are selling to customers entering through back doors, while others are selling openly, designing to contest the constitutionality of the law. Most of the "rummies" have resorted to Camden and Windmill Islands, where immense sales are going on at double prices. The lager bier saloons are also closed, and several have their signs craped, and flags displayed at half-mast and craped; one exhibits a placard, "Gone to church for the case of all creationopen to-morrow." The city has been uncommonly quiet; not a drunken men seen all day. The mass of our citizens are gratified at the result of the experiment, and will sastain the movement to the utmost.

KNOW-NOTHING EXCITEMENT IN POTTS-VILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1834. An affray occurred last night, at Pottsville, growing out of Know-Nothing excitement. Thomas Keam, an Amer ican, was found dead in the street, terribly cut and gashed about the body. John Mann was also cut and bruised. John Dougherty, an Irishman, was also stabbed, but was to be arrested on suspicion of killing Keam. Much mys tery prevails about the bloody affair, and great exciter

FROM VENEZUELA. PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1854.

The bark Paez has arrived at this port from Puerto Cabello with dates to the 2d inst. The Republic was in a tranquil state, and the appear

ance of political affairs indicated the election of Monagas as President.

The demand for produce had greatly increased, and prices were advancing. Coffee sold at 101 211c; Hides 17c.; Indige 81 reals for F. brand; Cocoa 820 for Fanega.

FIRE AT EAST ARRINGTON, MAINE. Bancon, Saturday, June 17, 1854. The tannery establishment of Daniel Covell at East Arrington was entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from \$4,000 to \$6,000. No inFURTHER FROM MEXICO. BALTIMORE, June 18, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news from Vera Cra to the 8th inst. The Bee says the Mexican papers at

perfectly silent in reference to the Gadadea treaty. There are various reports from officers left by San's Anna in the south, from which it would appear that the revolt in that section of the country was being gradually

suppressed. Many prisoners had been made.

There was considerable discentent in various departments at Guanjuato; several rebels had been shot.

BREAKS, IN THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL. ALBANY, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The break in the Hillneis and Michigan Canal, previously reported, had been repaired and boats were to pass of Wednesday last, when a telegraphic disputch received a Chicago reported another break in the immediate neigh berhood of the first, and much more disastrons

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 17, 1854, The following is a synopsis of the Reciprocity Treaty, a copy of which was submitted yesterday to the Provincial

copy of which was submitted yesterably to the Parliament by Lord Elgin:

Article I throws open the fisheries of British America, excepting those of Newfoundland and the saimon, shat and shell fisheries, to American citisens.

Article II provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American Fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude Article III provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of fresh, amoked and salted meats; cetten, wool, seeds and vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish and the products of fish and of all other creatures in the water; positry and dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish and the products of fish and of all other creatures in the water; poultry and skins; undreased stone and marble in its crude or unwrought state; latte; butter, cheese, tailow and lard; horns; manure; ores of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch and turpentine; ashos; lumber of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch and turpentine; ashos; lumber of all kinds, round, howed, er sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part, firewood; plants, trees and shruks; pelts; fish oil; rice; broom corn; barley; gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstanes, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dye stuffs; flax; unmanufactured tohacco; rages.

Article IV throws open the River St. Lawrence and the Canasian Canals to American vessels—the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to subsit British vessels into their canals. Both nations to enly the navigation on equal terms.

enjoy the navigation on equal terms.

Article V provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating her waters, in which case Americans can annul article second.

Article VI provides for including Newfoundland, with

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER

HILL
The suniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed to-day in Charlestown by the firing of cannon, ringing of hells, and a general turn-out of the military. The stars and stripes were also displayed on prominent points in Boston Chebea, Cambridge, Roxbury, Lexington and Concord, in honor of the day.

The New-York Continentals, with Shelton's band, arrived here this morning, and are the guests of the Boston Veteran Association. The two companies paraded the principal streets, and dined in Fancuil Hall to-day.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE-RAILROAD COM-PETITION.

PETITION.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The nine fugitive slaves captured here three days ago were given up to their owners this evening and taken to Kentucky. There was no excitement.

Great competition exists between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Daysen, and the Little Mami Raliroads. The former reduced the fare to Buffalo to-day to \$4, including state rooms and meals on the Lake steamers. The fare has hitherto been \$8.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. Pritise non, Saturday, June 17, 1854—Noon.
The river now measures four feet three inches by the
pier mark, and is falling. The weather is clear and warm.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PUBLIC PARKS.

othe Editor of The N. Y Tribune. Sin: Even at a cost of six millions of dollars-of injustice to many interests and more than justice to a feweven though distant from the center of sweltering toil, still the new Park in your City is a good that will endureworthy of the City, the nation and the age. The noble Parks of the European cities will no longer be our repreach. Is it not something that sovereign people achieve taste and embody it as well as sovereign kings?

But this taste is dawning upon us too late in the day. Those forts and battle fields on which were waged the war of our existence are disappearing as fast as the hand of utilitarianism can reach them. Every one of them should

of utilitarianism can reach them. Every one of them should have been fenced in, and preserved to the coming ages. There may come a time when the patriotism of this nation will emerge from this copper cent era, when love of dress and estentation and laxury will make itself compatible with public virtue and an appreciation of all that is great in our national memories.

In Brocklyn, some ten years ago, Fort Greene was in beautiful preservation; and alike for the distinctness of its works and the far-extended view commanded from its summit, was perhaps one of the most interesting remains of the past century. Much of it has disappeared, and the rost is fast disappearing. That park forned from the dull swamps of the Wallabout is a useful and a beautiful thing; and yet it was dearly purchased by the spoliation of Fort Greene. But park or no park, Fort Greene was in the grip of utilitarianism, and would have perished all the same.

the same.

And now, here is Williamsburg, with fifty thousand inhabitants, and increasing four-fold at each returning consus—here it is, without a square inch of a Park, or other place of public recreation.

And the writer of this sat by at the grave deliberations of its Municipal Legislature, on a certain night, some ten years ago, when an offer lay before them to accept the free girt of several blocks of ground on the most valuable part of the (then) village on condition that they would

years ago, when an effer lay before them to accept the free git of several blocks of ground on the most valuable part of the (then) village on condition that they would need it in as a Park. Their gravity and windom prevailed —they would not depart from their "masterly inactivity," and so the owners seld the ground. It is now densely built upon—and the fee-simple of that real estate which our "grave and reverend sehmours" were too wise to accept for nothing, is now probably worth \$200,000.

And now we have no Park, and never can have one in that important neighborhood. Nor, of course, in any other neighborhood. If it were a matter of little paltry personal interest—the appointment of a clerk or a police-man—there would be such a stirring of the passions. But where no particular dollars are to make their way into any particular pockets, how could you expect to rouse as much spirit in our Aldermen as would keep them awake to deliberate on a subject of more public interest and good! If it were otherwise, something could be yet done—not to recall the past, for that is irrevocable—but to accomplish something for the fature.

Commencing outside of Bushwick-av., a mile and a half from the ferries, and stretching to the old Newtown and Beachles Terraids.

Commencing outside of Bushwick-av., a mile and a half from the ferries, and stretching to the old Newtown and Brooklyn Turnpike: bounded on the south and north by the rising grounds in the neighborhood of the Cypress Hills and the Maspeth Plank-roads—there lies in a circular amphitheater from 600 to 1,000 acres of lands, three-fourths of which is level meadow, not higher than two feet above or-linery high tide. It is intersected by the navigable waters of Newtown Creek, which forms a unique feature as the white sails glide along it; and if reclaimed into a park, it would have the singular advantage of combinational could be formed on a scale commensurate with any requirement, apart and secluded, for the accommodation of both sexe. These could be kept full to high-water mark, for constant convenience, and unshineed at pleasure, to have them refilled with the pure waters of the returning tide. It would be too forward a flight to speak here of tea acres set apart in the center of this ground as a menageric for sea fishes—the surface and the banks of which might form an aviary fet the various interesting sea birds. It is enough to say that here presents the site of a park that might currival anything of the kined in either hemisphere. Much of this land is an untouched blank, and could now be purchased at a very moderate price; but as some of the owners have commenced to grade streets, the present opportunity is fast passing, and by-and-by will entirely pass away.

Wilmanbergh, June 17, 1834**

ins away. Williamsburgh, June 17, 1854. THE PEMBROKE SLAVE CASE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: I am an American to the back bone; but I really

feel ashamed of my countrymen. It is well known to most of your readers, that my brother and his two sons came to this City as fugitive slaves on the 25th ult., and that they were seized and taken back into Slavery on the 25th of the same month. There are several facts in this case which the public must

know.

1. When Jacob H. Grove, the owner of my brother, was here on the 20th of May last, he had in his hand a letter from me written nearly a year previous, in which I made him, over my own proper name and address, a fair offer for the purchase of Stephen's freedom, to which he had not realist.

for the purchase of Stephen replied.

2. He showed that letter to his counsel, but he had not the manliness to either call on me, or to address me through the post, to say if he entertained the subject or not.

3. On the 27th of May, Grove addressed me a letter from Baltimore, stating that he would sell my brother to me at his price, adding his expenses in recovering him.

4. I answered him, stating I heard his price was \$600; telling him I would give that, and wished him to state what the expenses would be.

5. He replied that his price was \$1,000, expenses

C. Itelegraphed him that I would give that sum-